

Warsaw Falls Into Hands of Germans.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—Warsaw was taken this morning by German troops, according to official announcement made at German Army headquarters.

Yesterday and today Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the forts of the outer and inner lines of the city's defenses where the rear guards of the Russian troops made a tenacious resistance.

Continuing the report from headquarters says:

"The German armies under General von Seeoltz and General von Callwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostrov, and Vizkow and fought a number of violent engagements. The brave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostrov and Rozan was without success.

"Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns.

"German cavalry yesterday and the day before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genaize, Birschi and Onisksha. A total of 2,225 Russians prisoners were taken.

"The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged.

"The campaign is being continued between the upper Vistula River and the River Bug. German cavalrymen have been reported in the area.

"The Russian admission in last night's official communication that the Russian forces defending the Blonie front had been withdrawn all hope that Warsaw could be saved was abandoned.

The outer line of forts to which the Russians withdrew are only six miles from the center of the capital and these defenses apparently were carried last night, the inner line of defenses being captured in time to enable the victors to enter the city early this morning.

The statement from Petrograd that the Russian retirement to the Blonie-Nadzary front had been carried out unhindered was taken here to indicate that Grand Duke Nicholas had everything in readiness for the evacuation of Warsaw itself and the announcement in Berlin's statement that only a stubborn rear guard blocked the advance of the Germans seems to confirm that the main army with its guns had escaped being caught in the citadel.

What part of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas was able to extricate itself from the enfolding line of Field Marshal von Hindenburg coming from the north is increasingly problematical.

It is believed that this pressure from the north was one of the chief reasons for compelling the final abandonment of Warsaw in order to permit the Grand Duke to send reinforcements to save his right wing.

The occupation of Warsaw also will have the effect of releasing large German forces, concentrated on the reduction of the city and permit them to turn westward for renewed operations against the Anglo-French Allies.

The British military authorities agree that the fall of the city will have far-reaching effects on the Eastern and Western war theaters.

The first determined drive against Warsaw from the West occurred last October. With in a short time the German advance guards penetrated to within 19 miles of the city. Russian reinforcements from Galicia, were brought up and the Germans were swept back to their borders.

Shortly afterward a second attempt was launched from the same direction and a great battle developed along the Rivers Warta and Vistula which turned in favor of the Russians. Later pitched battles were fought around Lodz which the Germans captured on December 6.

Another attempt at Warsaw occurred in February after the Russians had for the second time been driven out of East Prussia. This time the attack came from the north and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces reached and captured Przasnysz with 10,000 prisoners February 25. Three days later, however, the Russians recaptured it and put the Germans on the defensive.

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European war.

Messrs. Joel and Raymond Griffin have one hundred and ten acres in corn right around the city.

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Union County Court Proceedings

Monroe Journal

Mr. J. M. Keziah was acquitted this morning of the charge of criminal offense in the killing of Frank Crook. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in a few minutes after receiving the case and Mr. Keziah immediately went home.

The case of Mr. J. M. Keziah, who, on the fifteenth of last December, shot and killed Frank Crook, on the latter's premise during a dispute about rents, was taken up Wednesday. The first indictment was for murder, but the representatives of the State announced that they would not seek a verdict for murder, but for murder in the second degree or manslaughter, as it might appear to the jury. From a special venire of fifty men which had been summoned, the following jury was selected and empaneled: C. A. Arant, C. F. Moore, J. M. Long, W. A. Chaney, James A. Lowery, Ed. W. Griffin, J. Hurley Griffin, W. H. Collins, J. F. Pressley, J. W. Hamilton, J. J. Perry, J. Lex Helms. The argument was begun Thursday morning and concluded that afternoon. This morning the Judge delivered his charge to the jury.

The case against Will Blount who was charged with having assaulted and shot Mr. W. R. Outen from ambush in January of last year, was nonsuited. The public is familiar with the story of how Mr. Outen was knocked senseless and shot while on his way home early in the year, and how he remained for some time in an unconscious condition.

Blount was immediately arrested owing to suspicious circumstances preceding and immediately after the assault. All the evidence was circumstantial and Judge Carter felt compelled to grant the motion for a non suit after the evidence of the State had been heard, and Blount was discharged.

A case which was tried Tuesday afternoon presented evidence of so dirty details that Judge Carter cleared the courtroom of all persons under eighteen years of age. A negro named Bill McCullers was found guilty of incest and unlawful marriage with his niece and was sentenced to the roads for two years.

The grand jury reported that they had visited the jail, the county home, the chain gang and the county officers and found everything in each case in satisfactory condition.

How To Use Crimson Clover In Crop Rotations.

A THREE-YEAR ROTATION

First year: Corn, with peas sown in corn at the last cultivation.

Second year: Cotton, with oats sown in cotton middles in fall.

Third year: Oats sown in cotton middles in fall of second year, as above, peas sown after oats, and clover sown on pea stubble after peas are cut off in September.

Fourth year: Back to corn and peas again, same as first year, beginning the rotation anew.

A TWO YEAR ROTATION

First year: Corn, with peas sown in corn at last cultivation.

Second year: Cotton, with clover sown in cotton middles in September, to be plowed under for corn in April.

Third year: Corn on clover sod, beginning rotation anew.—Progressive Farmer.

Jefferson Has New Chief and New Drayman.

The Jeffersonian

Material has been placed on the grounds at the oil mill with which to make an extension to the gin and work is now under way.

Mr. E. R. Miller, who has resigned his position at Estill to accept a more lucrative one here with his brother, Mr. J. C. Miller, arrived yesterday to take up his new duties. Mr. Miller has numerous friends who are glad to see him back.

Mr. Hazel Funderburk has recently sold his dray business, "lock, stock and barrel" to Mr. Walter Ogburn, and the people of Jefferson will be served in that capacity by him in the future. Mr. Ogburn has employed Mr. Edward Griffith as active manager of the business.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town Wednesday afternoon it was decided that there would be no old soldier's reunion at Jefferson this summer. It was decided however, that the reunion will be held next summer and everybody is to lend a helping hand to make it one of the best and most enjoyable occasion ever pulled off in Jefferson.

Mr. "Bob" White has accepted the position as chief of Jefferson's police force to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Chief Jess DeBruhl, who had been wearing the badge very successfully for the past number of months, but, owing to his efforts to enforce the "dog law" to the letter, he was forced to resign.

Both in years and in experience as a police officer, but it is believed that he is fully able to handle the position and will wear the badge in a manner that will reflect credit upon himself and the town.

"Sow Oats And Wheat" Will Again Be Advice.

Clemson College, August 6.—

"Sow oats and wheat" will once more be the advice urged upon the farmers of South Carolina for their fall practice. On the theory that general conditions this fall will be very similar to those of last fall, especially insofar as need for economizing and for diversification is concerned, the extension forces of Clemson College will devote themselves, as last year, to urging the sowing of the winter grain crops.

The Extension Division is issuing two posters which will be distributed about the state. One poster gives advice for the seeding of oats and wheat. The other urges farmers to take "The Second Step—Livestock."

These posters will be placed conspicuously. This will be the first act of the fall campaign.

Clemson College urges farmers to sow large areas to oats this fall. To this advice is added the warning that farmers should get their oats in the ground early and not wait until late, as so many did last year.

The seeding of oats should begin about the end of September.

Farmers are advised to sow enough wheat for home consumption. The state has every reason to feel satisfied with the experiment of last fall. Today there are probably more flour mills in South Carolina than ever before and the railroads have granted very favorable shipping rates. South Carolina is now in a position to raise enough wheat for her own bread and this is what should be done.

Who Can Vote in the Prohibition Election.

The Attorney general in a letter to Representative Bailes, of Lancaster county gives the following information as to the requirements for voting in the approaching prohibition election:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 29th of July, in which you ask for the requirements to vote in the prohibition election to be held on the 14th of September, 1915. You say that you find that some of the voters are under the impression that registration certificates of 1915 are necessary. Others think that if they have registered since 1908 they can vote, and still others think that any registration certificate of whatever date, will qualify them to vote.

Do Not Pull Fodder.

Clemson College, August 6.—

One of the most costly mistakes of Southern farmers is fodder-pulling. Pulling fodder not only reduces the yield of corn but also seriously injures the vitality of the seed for the following year.

Experiments conducted in South Carolina on the Coker farm in Darlington County, proved that when fodder was pulled when the bottom leaves began to turn, there was a loss of at least 24 per cent in the yield of corn. It pulled when three-fourths of the leaves were dry, the decrease in yield was about 10 per cent.

But this is not the only loss from fodder-pulling. Pulling fodder has a serious effect upon the next year's crop by lowering the vitality of the seed produced on stalks from which fodder is pulled. By pulling fodder, therefore, a man not only loses on his current crop, but also damages his chances of producing a good crop the following year.

A good authority on the subject advises that if a farmer feels he must pull fodder, he should leave at least two or three acres of his crop unpulled and from this select his seed corn. In this way he can keep up the quality of his seed and not suffer the second loss from fodder-pulling, that which comes through planting inferior seed.

Deer Came up With Cows

Greenville, Aug. 4.—A phone message to the Pee Dee Advocate on Tuesday told of the capture of a fine deer in the upper part of Dillon county by A. H., W. D., C. M. and E. G. Webster, sons of Robert Webster. Mr. Webster has a river pasture on the Little Pee Dee, and the young man found the deer herding with the cows Tuesday. They drove the deer and cows into the lot, where they now have the deer in confinement. Numbers of people have been to see it and they invite all their friends to come and see the deer.

Last week deer tracks were seen crossing the new Cheraw road which was being built across the plantation of E. D. Graham, in Smithville township. It seems that deer are increasing in this section, and if the game laws are enforced, there may soon be many of them in the lowlands of the Pee Dees.

Naturally

A boy was coming back from his shooting trip, looking rather dejected.

"Not much luck, eh?" asked a man. "Shoot anything at all?"

"Shot my dog," laconically answered the boy.

"Shot your dog?" repeated the man. "Was he mad?"

"Well," answered the boy, "he didn't seem particularly pleased."

Card of Thanks.

We take this method of expressing as best we may our appreciation of the many acts of kindness our good neighbors and friends have shown us during our recent misfortune. Words fail us when we try to tell how thankful we are to one and all.

Sincerely,

E. R. McKay and Family.

Possible Employer—H'm So you want a job, eh. Do you ever tell lies?

Applicant—No, sir, but I kin learn.

Trusting that this gives you the desired information, I am,

Yours very truly,

THOS. H. PEEPLES,

Attorney General.

Might Need Them.

"After de sarmint, t'mor' night Brudder Simmons," said old Deacon Whang, "we'all is gwine to have a rousin' hozanner meetin', and burn up yo' paragraphs, bless de Lawd!"

"Burn up which, sah?" returned Goat Simmons, the recently convicted gambling man, in considerable astonishment, says The Kansas City Star.

"Yo' gamblin' paragraphs, sah. When a spo'tin man gits converted and washed whiter dan snow dey allus burns up his kyards and dice and sich scan'lous stuff as dat 'midst loud shouts o' praise. De Lawd is wid 'em and de gamblin' brudder steps fo'th and flings his paragraphs on de fiah and stands with bowed head whilst—"

"Not me, sah! I ain't gwine to do no sich-uh thing!"

"But, muh goodness, brudder, yo' am converted, isn't you, and—"

"Yassahr! I's sho' converted, but dat don't make me a blame fool! I might backslide an' need dat stuff."

The Difference

An Anderson county farmer quit raising cotton some years ago and has been raising nothing but food crops and livestock ever since.

He was in the city the other day, consulting time tables and arranging to take his wife and children on a pleasure trip to New York.

We have not heard of any farmer who raises nothing but cotton doing this.—Anderson Mail.